~~TOP SECRET~~

ACTIVITIES OF PAT HUTTON

ON

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

I came back from lunch, and went to the O.B.-Gynecology section where I was working. At approximately 12:30 P.M., the triage nurse called us to bring a cart out to the entrance. We took said cart out the door, and it was then that I realized who was in the car.

Several people helped put the President on the cart, and we then proceeded to the Major Surgery Section of the Emergency Room to Trauma Room # 1. Mr. Kennedy was bleeding profusely from a wound on the back of his head, and was lying there unresponsive.

As soon as we reached the room, a doctor placed an endotracheal tube, and prepared for a tracheostomy. Within a few minutes, there were numerous doctors in the room starting I.V.'s, placing chest tubes and anesthesia with O_2. A doctor asked me to place a pressure dressing on the head wound. This was of no use, however, because of the massive opening on the back of the head.

Blood was pumped in along with the I.V.'s running. After a period of handing instruments and equipment to the doctors as needed, it was announced that the President had expired. We then removed the tubes and I.V.'s from him. Mrs. Kennedy came in with a priest, and last rites were performed. When Mrs. Kennedy left, we removed all of the equipment from the room, and I then left at the request of the supervisor to get a plastic cover to line the coffin. I returned with it, and Mr. Kennedy was placed in the coffin to await orders to move him by ambulance. After that, I stood outside the door with Mrs. Nelson until the body was removed. When the area was clear, another nurse and I went up to the dining room for coffee. We returned to the Emergency Room where I changed clothes, and left at approximately 4:00 P.M. for home.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963

I arrived for work at 9:30 A.M., and was told that our names had been released, and to check with administration before talking with anyone.

I was not asked any questions by anyone, and spent an uneventful 8 hours on duty.

Patricia B. Hutton, R.N.

PBH:bwh

Pria 4-21

~~TOP SECRET~~

Form No. 1-25-63 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/29/63

Mr. WILLIAM ROBERT GREER, Special Agent, U.S. Secret Service, assigned to the White House detail, who resides at 9513 Sheridan, Seabrook Acres, Maryland, was interviewed at The Secret Service Office in the White House and furnished the following information. BA-89-30 (Pending)

GREER serves in the capacity of Senior Agent assigned to driving the President's vehicle in motorcades. Two of the White House vehicles to be used in the Dallas Presidential visit had been flown into Love Field, Dallas, Texas in a C-130 type aircraft on the morning of November 22, 1963. GREER was in company with the Presidential party which arrived at Love Field in Air Force I, a jet used by President KENNEDY. On the President's arrival, all of the vehicles to be used in the motorcade were in position on the ramp and soon after the party had landed, they took their positions in the awaiting cars and the motorcade departed for downtown Dallas.

It is normal procedure for the vehicle bearing the President to be the second car in the motorcade, which follows the lead car generally occupied by local police and the Secret Service Agent who had conducted the advance survey of the route prior to the date of the President's visit. In the Dallas parade GREER was driving the seven-passenger Lincoln Continental "bubble-top" and as customary, President KENNEDY was sitting on the right of the rear seat. Mrs. KENNEDY was seated to his left, Governor CONNALLY was seated directly in front of the President on the "jump-seat" which folds down on the floor between the front and rear seats. Mrs. CONNALLY was seated to the left of her husband on the "jump-seat" and Special Agent ROY H. KELLERMAN, of the Secret Service, was seated to the right of GREER. As this vehicle departed from the ramp at Love Field, additional Secret Service Agents were on foot surrounding the vehicle until it emerged from the crowded area.

The lead car, which was directly in front of the Presidential vehicle, was a police vehicle occupied by members of the City of Dallas Police Department and Secret Service Agent LAWSON, who had conducted the advanced survey of the Dallas route. GREER estimated that the motorcade was traveling at a speed of 15 to 20 miles per hour down the main thoroughfare, which was lined on both sides by vast crowds of people and many additional

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On 11/27/63 at Washington, D.C. File # BA 89-30

by SAs JAMES W. SIBERT & FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR.:mk Date dictated 11/27/63

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62-109060-1231

persons were observing the motorcade through open windows in office buildings along both sides of the route. The weather was balmy and clear and many of the people were without coats.

The procession made a right turn, facing in the direction of the Book Depository Building and then a left turn, bringing the motorcade in front of this building which was then on the right. The same speed was maintained as the motorcade passed in front of this building and GREER estimates that he had crossed the center line of the building when he heard a noise which sounded like a motorcycle backfire. On hearing this noise he glanced to his right toward KELLERMAN and out of the corner of his eye noticed that the Governor appeared to be falling toward his wife. He thereafter recalls hearing some type of outcry after which KELLERMAN said, "Let's get out of here." He further related that at the time of hearing the sound he was starting down an incline which passes beneath a railroad crossing and after passing under this viaduct, he closed in on the lead car and yelled to the occupants and a nearby police motorcyclist, "Hospital, Hospital!" The lead car sped in the direction of Parkland Hospital closely followed by GREER, who at times floored the accelerator.

On arrival at the hospital, GREER and KELLERMAN jumped out of the vehicle and first removed Governor CONNALLY, who was placed on a stretcher. CONNALLY was removed first in order to push the "jump seat" forward thus permitting removal of the President. GREER recalls helping take the President's stretcher into the emergency operating room. It is his recollection that the President was breathing when removed from the vehicle and transported into this room.

GREER stated that since he was occupied with driving the vehicle, he did not have much opportunity to observe the activity occurring in the rear of the vehicle after the President and Governor were shot.

The following description of Agent GREER was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	WILLIAM ROBERT GREER
Address	9513 Sheridan Street, Seabrook Acres, Maryland
Nationality	American
Race	White
Sex	Male
DOB	9/22/09
Place of Birth	Northern Ireland
Height	5'10"

***

BA 89-30
JWS;PXO:mk
3

Weight	175 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown, greying
Marital Status	Married - one son
Occupation	Secret Service Agent since November, 1950, after previously serving with uniform force, Secret Service, since 10/1/45.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-22-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/63

1

Mr. ROY H. KELLERMAN advised that he is the Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the White House detail, United States Secret Service. He stated he has been an agent with that organization since December 19, 1941.

On November 22, 1963, he was the senior Secret Service agent assigned to President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

He advised that Air Force Plane Number One arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, on the morning of November 22, 1963. Upon departing from the plane, the President was met by Vice President JOHNSON.

Prior to getting into the White House Limousine which was waiting for the President, the President and the First Lady went to the fence separating the apron from the taxi area. He shook hands with many of the people there.

He then came to his limousine. Protocol dictates that the President be seated in the right rear of the vehicle. The President seated himself in this position and the First Lady sat next to him. Governor JOHN CONNALLY and his wife then entered the vehicle. Mrs. CONNALLY seated herself in the jump seat of the vehicle in front of Mrs. KENNEDY and the Governor was seated in the jump seat in front of the President.

Special Agent WILLIAM GREER of the United States Secret Service was the driver of the Presidential vehicle. Mr. KELLERMAN advised that he sat in the front of Governor CONNALLY, next to agent GREER.

He advised that the President's Car can be covered with a bullet proof bubble, however, it is not used on too many occasions. It was not used on this occasion.

Is this correct?

K

On 11/27/63 at White House, W.D.C. File # 89-30

by SAs JAMES W. SIBERT and FRANCIS X. O'NEILL/dgr Date dictated 11/29/63

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62-109060-132

BA 89-30
JWS:FXO/dgr
2

The President's seat can be adjusted to a height of approximately ten inches. The only person who can adjust this seat is the President himself. This seat was not elevated on November 22.

KELLERMAN advised that preceding the Presidential vehicle out of Love Field, there was what is known as a lead car. This car belonged to the Dallas City Police Department, in which were Special Agent WINSTON LAWSON, United States Secret Service who was in charge of the Advanced Security in Dallas for the Presidential visit. This car is equipped with a portable radio connected with the Presidential car. The vehicle also had contact with the Dallas City Police Department. In addition to the lead vehicle, there was a motor cycle escort in front of the lead vehicle, along side the lead vehicle and along side the Presidential car. In the rear of the Presidential car was another White House Limousine containing Secret Service Agents. These agents walked along side the Presidential vehicle until the vehicle left the area of the apron. The agents then got into their car and followed immediately in back of the President.

KELLERMAN went on to say that the vehicle passed through the center of town doing the normal speed which was adjusted by the number of people in the crowd and on the streets through which the Presidentical vehicle passed. The vehicle went through the center of town on a street, which name KELLERMAN did not recall. Towards the end of town, the vehicle came to a sharp right turn in the street. Few people were on either side at this time. In a matter of a block, the road veered to the left. There were extremely few people on either side of the road at this point. The vehicle was still going at the normal speed which KELLERMAN estimated to be approximately 15 miles per hour. The Secret Service car following the Presidential vehicle was "tight close at hand".

KELLERMAN advised he does not recall passing the Texas State Book Repository Building. He advised the vehicle appeared to be going down a small decline at which time everybody in the car was seated.

KELLERMAN said he heard a noise like a firecracker.

At this point, KELLERMAN advised he had been in almost daily contact for the past three years, with the President, and said he could pick his voice out from any group of people.

Upon hearing a noise like a firecracker, he distinctly and positively heard the President say "My God, I've been hit". KELLERMAN advised he immediately turned his head to the left rear and almost instantaneously heard two additional shots.

Upon turning his head to the left, he observed President KENNEDY with his left hand in back of him appearing to be reaching to a point on his right shoulder. The President fell on Mrs. KENNEDY's lap. She stated "My God, what are they doing to you?" Governor CONNALLY never said a word. Through the corner of his eye, he noticed that Governor CONNALLY appeared to be falling back face up in the lap of his wife. KELLERMAN stated he immediately turned around and advised Mr. GREER, "Get going, we've been hit". KELLERMAN had the microphone in his hand and radioed to LAWSON stating "we've been hit, lead us to a hospital immediately. Tell the police to escort us as fast as they can." He turned back again to the rear of the vehicle and saw Special Agent CLINTON HILL of the Secret Service climbing up on the back of the vehicle. HILL had been one of the agents in the follow-up vehicle immediately in back of the Presidential car. KELLERMAN stated that at this time, to the best of his recollection, the President was lying in the lap of Mrs. KENNEDY. He observed that Governor CONNALLY was now lying with his head up in the lap of Mrs. CONNALLY. KELLERMAN advised he asked agent HILL if he was all right and told him to hang on.

BA 89-30
JWS:FXO/dgr
4

The Presidential vehicle arrived at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in a matter of minutes. KELLERMAN stated he immediately jumped out of the vehicle and told hospital personnel to bring two stretchers. As the stretchers came out, KELLERMAN and GREER opened the back door of the Presidential car. Governor CONNALLY's eyes were open. He was told by KELLERMAN "Governor CONNALLY, everything is going to be all right". The Governor nodded his head in the affirmative. Three persons got into the vehicle at this time and lifted the Governor onto the first stretcher. They then got back in the Presidential car and with the assistance of KELLERMAN and GREER lifted the President from the lap of Mrs. KENNEDY and put him on the second stretcher. He described the President's head as lying partially on the lap of Mrs. KENNEDY and back against the rear cushion of the back seat. According to KELLERMAN, the President at this time was alive because he noticed that he was breathing. KELLERMAN advised he did not notice the extent of the injury to the President although he noticed a wound in the back of his head. The President's eyes were shut.

KELLERMAN advised the President was immediately taken into the Emergency Ward where several doctors began working with a feverish activity on Mr. KENNEDY to save his life. Several moments late, KELLERMAN stated the President died.

Mr. KELLERMAN said that from the time of this incident he has been going over in his mind the entire activity concerning the assassination of the President. The information that he has furnished to interviewing agents is factual and to the best of his knowledge is everything that occurred on November 22, 1963.

STATE OF TEXAS — CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH: a. COUNTY: Dallas	2. USUAL RESIDENCE: (a) STATE: District of Columbia; (b) COUNTY: Boston, Mass.
b. CITY OR TOWN: Dallas	c. LENGTH OF STAY: 2 Hours; d. CITY OR TOWN: Washington
e. HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION: Parkland Hospital	f. STREET ADDRESS: 1600 Penn Ave. N.W.
g. IF NOT IN HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION, GIVE STREET ADDRESS OR LOCATION: YES NO	h. INSIDE CITY LIMITS: YES NO; i. IF RESIDENCE WAS OUTSIDE U.S., GIVE COUNTRY:
3. NAME OF DECEASED: (First) John; (Middle) Fitzgerald; (Last) Kennedy	4. DATE OF DEATH: November 22, 1963
5. SEX: Male	6. COLOR OR RACE: White
7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED: Married	8. DATE OF BIRTH: May 29,1917
9. AGE: 46	10. BIRTHPLACE: (State or Foreign Country) Brookline, Mass.
11. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY: U.S.A.	12. USUAL OCCUPATION: President of the U.S.
13. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY: U.S. Government	14. FATHER'S NAME: Joseph P. Kennedy
15. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME: Rose Fitzgerald	16. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES: YES; IF YES, GIVE WAR OR DATES OF SERVICE: U.S.N.
17. SOCIAL SECURITY NO: 026-22-3747	18. WIDOW'S NAME: Evelyn Lincoln

19. CAUSE OF DEATH (Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c).)

PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY:

IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a): Multiple gunshot wounds

Conditions if any, which gave rise to above cause (a), stating the underlying cause last. DUE TO (b): of the head and neck — Minutes

PART II. Other significant conditions contributing to death but not related to the disease or condition causing it.

20. WAS AUTOPSY PERFORMED: YES NO

21. ACCIDENT: NO; SUICIDE: NO; HOMICIDE: YES. Shot by unknown assassin with high powered rifle

22. DATE OF INJURY: Year, Month, Day, Hour

23. PLACE OF INJURY: (a) Inside, Outside, or Location; (b) Street No. or R.F.D. No., City or Town, County, State: 400 Blk Elm St.-Dallas,Tex — Dallas — Dallas — Texas

24. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended the deceased from November 22 '63 to November 22 '63, that I last saw the deceased alive on November 22 '63, and that death occurred at 1:00 P. M. on the date stated above, and to the best of my knowledge, from the cause stated above. Held Inquest

25. SIGNATURE: Rhearn Ward, J.P.; 26. ADDRESS: 305 N. 5th St. Garland, Texas; 27. DATE SIGNED: 12-6-63

28. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL: Removal; 29. DATE: Nov. 22, 1963; 30. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY: Arlington National Cemetery

31. LOCATION: Arlington, Virginia; 32. NAME OF FUNERAL DIRECTOR OR PERSON ACTING: O'Neal Inc.

33. REGISTRAR'S ACCEPTANCE DATE; 34. DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR; 35. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE

ARRB MD 69

FINDINGS BY THE JUSTICE

I, Rhearn Ward, Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3, Dallas County, Texas, after viewing the dead body of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and hearing the evidence, find that he came to his death as the result of two gunshot wounds

(1) Near the center of the body and just above the right shoulder.

(2) One inch to the right center of the back of the head

Witness my hand officially, this the 6th day of December A. D. 19 63

Rhearn Ward

Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3

Dallas County, Texas.

I, Rhearn Ward, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Dallas County, Texas, do hereby certify that said inquest was held before me, on the day mentioned, and the proceedings in said inquest, as described above are correct.

Rhearn Ward

COPY

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
NAVMED R (REV. 4-58) FRONT

See NAVMED DEPT. for instructions regarding number of copies and submission.

FROM (Ship or Station)
The White House, Washington, D.C.

1. NAME
President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

2. SEX
[X] MALE [ ] FEMALE

3. RACE
[X] CAUCASIAN [ ] NEGRO [ ] OTHER (Specify)

4. STATUS
President of the United States
[ ] REGULAR NAVY [ ] RESERVE NAVY [ ] RETIRED [ ] DEPENDENT [ ] WAF [X] OTHER (Specify)

5. LENGTH OF SERVICE (Years and months)
2 years 11 Months

6. ACTIVATED
[ ] YES [X] NO

7. FILE OR SERVICE NO.
NA

8. RANK/RATE
NA

9. CORPS
NA

10. BRANCH OF SERVICE
NA

11. PLACE OF BIRTH (City and State or Country)
Brookline, Massachusetts

12. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day and year)
May 29, 1917

13. AGE (Years, months) (Days, if under 1 year)
46 years 6 months

14. RELIGION
Catholic

15. COLOR OF EYES
Blue

16. COLOR OF HAIR
Auburn

17. COMPLEXION
Ruddy

18. WEIGHT
72#

19. HEIGHT
172

20. MARKS AND SCARS (Record for identification purposes only)
4" scar 2nd, 3rd and 4th lumbar spine
4" scar upper left leg, well healed

21. FINGERPRINT - STATE WHICH FURNISHED (Right index preferred)

22. NEXT OF KIN OR FRIEND (Relation, name and address)
Mrs. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, The White House, Washington, D.C.

23. ADMITTED TO SICK LIST FROM (If on active duty, last duty station before current admission to sick list)
The White House, Washington, D.C.

24. DATE ADMITTED TO SICK LIST (Month, day, year)
November 22, 1963

25. PLACE OF DEATH
Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas

26. TIME OF DEATH (Month, day, year, hour)
November 22, 1963 1:00p.m.

27. CAUSE OF DEATH

I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH. (This does not mean the mode of dying, e.g. heart failure, asphyxia, etc. It means the disease, injury or complication which caused death.)
(a) Gunshot wound, skull
APPROXIMATE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH: 30 minutes

ANTECEDENT CAUSES. (Morbid conditions, if any giving rise to above cause (a), stating the underlying cause last)
DUE TO (b)

DUE TO (c)

II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS. (Conditions contributing to death but not related to the disease or condition causing death)

28.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

DD FORM 8 (Rev. 9-58) BACK

29. NAME

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

30. SUMMARY OF FACTS RELATING TO DEATH

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, while riding in the motorcade in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and at approximately 12:30 p.m., was struck in the head by an assassin's bullet and a second wound occurred in the posterior back at about the level of the third thoracic vertebra. The wound was shattering in type causing a fragmentation of the skull and evulsion of three particles of the skull at time of the impact, with resulting maceration of the right hemisphere of the brain. The President was rushed to Parkland Memorial Hospital, and was immediately under the care of a team of physicians at the hospital under the direction of a neurosurgeon, Kemp Clark. I arrived at the hospital approximately five minutes after the President and immediately went to the emergency room. It was evident that the wound was of such severity that it was bound to be fatal. Breathing was noted at the time of arrival at the hospital by several members of the Secret Service. Emergency measures were employed immediately including intravenous fluid and blood. The President was pronounced dead at 1:00 p.m. by Dr. Clark and was verified by me.

31. DISPOSITION OF REMAINS

To the White House, Washington, D.C.

32.

DATE SIGNED November 23, 1963 SIGNATURE George Gregory Burkley RADM USN
Physician to the President (Rank)

33.

APPROVED: COURT OF INQUIRY OR BOARD OF INVESTIGATION _____ BE HELD.
(Title or none)

DATE SIGNED _____ SIGNATURE _____ _____ USN
(Commanding Officer) (Rank)

Texas Coffin Company 2-19-63

TELEPHONE PL 3-2415 25405

UNIT #26

THIS No. HANDLEY REG. SOLID BRONZE FULL TOP WITH DOUBLE INNER PANELS--TWIN SEALING FETURE--NO GLASS--AMBER BRIT. FINISH

WAS DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED

Selling Price ESPECIALLY FOR

ONEAL FUNERAL HOME

DALLAS, TEXAS

To reorder this casket, sign this card and drop in mail.
No postage required.

OUR SERVICE IS COMPLETE

The casket with our professional services and including embalming and complete care of the body-bathing, cosmetics, shaving or hair dressing, dressing, removal from home or hospital, casket, grave lining, use of automobiles, care of flowers and cards, acknowledgment cards, and memorial booklet, use of chapel, personal services, procuring and filing death certificate and burial permit, grave service including grave marker and personal supervision.

MEMORANDUM OF SALE

Casket and Service Complete . $_____

Redwood Crypt . . . . . _____

Metal Vault . . . . . _____

Accommodation items for which additional charges were made.

_____ $3995.00

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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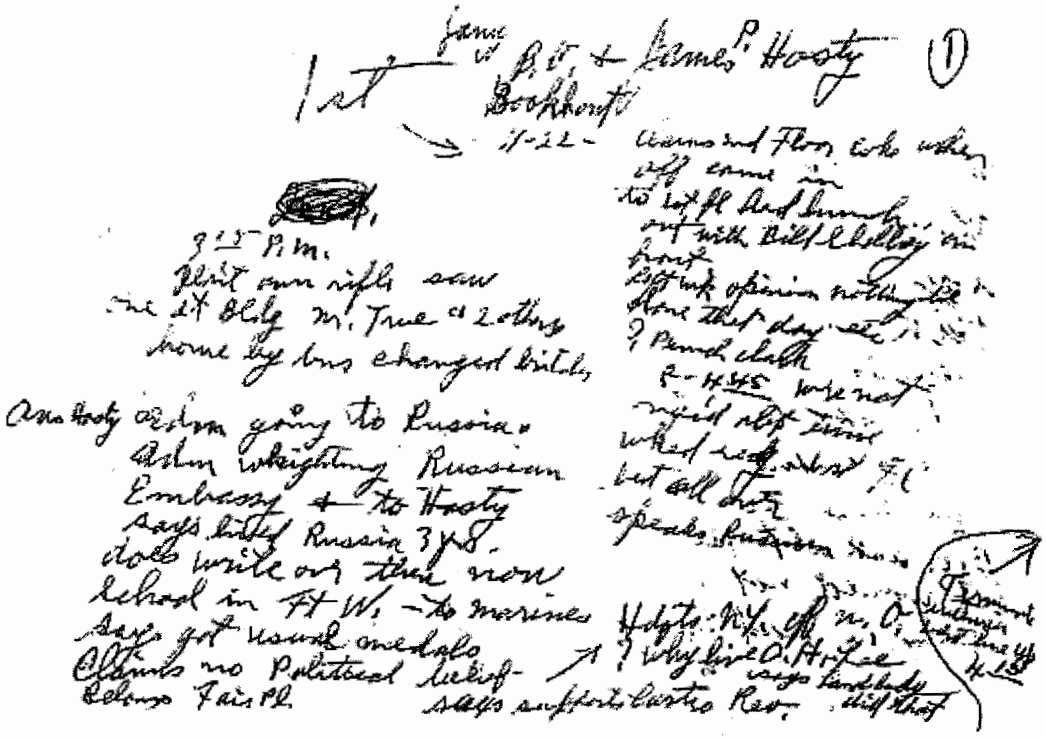
_____

Total Charges $_____



These are the notes taken by Dallas Police Captain J.W. Fritz during his interrogation of Oswald. Following each of the five handwritten pages is a typed transcription of the notes (prepared by ARRB staff).

Transcription of Captain Fritz Notes From Oswald Interrogations
Friday, November 22-24, 1963
Note: Prepared by Review Board staff to assist the reader, but not an official transcription

1st 11-22
B.O. + James P. Hosty
Jame W Bookout

3:15 p.m.
Didn't own rifle saw
one at Bldg M. True + 2 others
home by bus changed britches

Ans Hosty adm going to Russia
adm wrighting Russian
Embassy + to Hosty
says lived Russia 3 yrs.
Does write over then now
school in Ft W. - to Marines
says got usual medals
claims no political belief
belongs Fair Pl
Hdqts NY off N.O.
says supports Castro Rev.

claims 2nd floor Coke when
off came in
to 1st floor had lunch
out with Bill Shelley in
front
lft wk opinion nothing be
done that day etc.
? punch clock
8-4:45 wre not
rigid abt time
wked reg 1st Fl
but all over
speaks Russian

?Why live O.H. Lee
says landlady did that

Terminate interview
with line up
4:15

4 men left to right Ofc. # 2 (2)

Time of filing 11:26 P.M. Johnson Pres 22nd Precinct 2
F157

Reviewed evidence 1st then filed

2nd Interview 23rd

Present 10:35 - 11:32 Tof. Kelly Robt Nel
~~Lt. Hamm~~ Grant 16
B.O.T. + myself
Boyd + Hall

Says 11-22-63 rode thru
Got trans came out of pocket
says 1. P.O Lot denied bringing
Package T. Wh. denied telling Ingram
purpose of going to Ingram - denied
everthing rods - off & on buts after seeing
Tom Got Cab etc #5 Love told you I was before
at Off. Changed shirts + tys. put in dirty clothes - bags Level rod
- gun in.

4 man left to right as #2 (2)

Time of filing 11:26 pm Johnson Pres 22nd Precinct 2
F154
Received evidence 1st then filed

2nd Interview 23rd
Present 10:35-11:34
T.J. Kelly Robt Nash
Grant ??
B.O + myself
Boyd + Hall

Says 11-22-63 rode bus
got trans same out of pocket
says 1 p.o. box denied bringing
package to wk. Denied telling Frazier
purpose of going to Irving - denied
curtain rods - got off bus after seeing
jam got cab etc .85 fare told you wrong before
at apt. Changed shirts + tr. Put in dirty clothes - long sleeve red sh
+ gray tr.

Says 11-21-63 say two negs. coming 23rd. [3]
one fat - short negro - ask ? for lunch sage cheese
sandwiches + apple.
Says doesn't pay cash for ride staying with Mrs Payne
claims owning Rifle in garage of residence. Admits other
things these. Came there 63 - N.O.
says no institute at apt. claims sent order by
owns receipt for gun.
devices belonging to Com party
Says kept gun 7 mo F.W. doubt know what Place.
Ord. July 62 from U.S.S.R. Sent by F.B.I. F.W.
and to great act questioning
says Hand that oneth etc Bibby
Says on inform of Payne by F.B.I. Attorney's she was intimidated

morning 23rd.

says 11-21-63 say two negr came in
one Jr. + short negro - ask ? for lunch says cheese
sandwiches + apple

says doesn't pay cash for wife staying with Mrs. Payne
denies owning rifle in garage or elsewhere admits other
things these

Came there 63 - N.O.

Says no visitors at apt. Claims never order
owns ???? for gun
denies belonging to Com party
says bgt gun 7 mo Ft W. didn't know what Place.
ams to grest ant questioning
Arv. July 62 from U.S.S.R. Int by F.B.I. Ft W
says Hard + Soft meth etc Buddy
says on interview of Payne by F.B.I. He thought she was intimidated

Desires to talk to Mr. Alt. I ask who says Smith act. atty. 4

Says dict. line No. 4706 magazine Lt. From Apt. Picked up B. Riley Co 6/40

Says nothing against Pres does not want to talk further to. No pay at time in post hosp refused

Oswald A.C.L.U. member he says says Miss Rayne was too. I ask dir organization he says to pay lawyer fees when needed

B.C. ask atty Heidel selective s. card - adm having would not admit signature - wouldn't say talking he started it. Says Add. Book has names of Russian Emigrants he visits - denied shooting Pres says didn't kn Gov. shot

Desires to talk to Mr. Abt. I ask who
says Smith act att.
Says did live N.O. 4706 Magazine St. Frem Apt.
Wked Wm B. Riley Co 640
says nothing against Pres does not want to
talk further - No Pahy at time in past had
refused
Oswald A.C.L.U. member he says says
Mrs. Payne was too. I ask abt organization
he says to pay lawyer fees when needed
B.O. asks about Heidel selective s. Card - adm having
would not admit signature - wouldn't say
why he had it. Says add. Book has names of Russian
Emigrants he visits - denies shooting Pres says didn't know
Gov. shot

3rd. ~~[redacted]~~ 11-23-35 - 151

Shows Photo of gun. would not discuss Photo
denied buying gun from Kleins.
Comp of wanting jacket for line-up.
says I made picture copies imposed

4th. 11-24- Ann. 10-1145 Emp Holmes - Sorrel - Kelley et al

Chief

3rd 11-23 - 6:35

Shows photo of gun. Would not discuss photo
denies buying gun from Kleins.
Comp of wanting jacket for line up.
Says I made picture super imposed

arr 10-11:15

4th. 11-24 Insp Holmes - Sorrels - Kelley et al

Chief

Standard Form 503
Revised August 1964
Prescribed
By Bureau of the Budget
Circular A-83 (Rev.)

CLINICAL RECORD	AUTOPSY PROTOCOL A63-272 (JJH:ec)			
DATE AND HOUR DIED A. M. / P. M.	DATE AND HOUR AUTOPSY PERFORMED A. M. / P. M.	CHECK ONE: FULL AUTOPSY	HEAD ONLY	TRUNK ONLY
22 November 1963 1300(CST)	22 November 1963 2000(EST)			
PROSECTOR (497831)	ASSISTANT (489878)			
CDR J. J. HUMES, MC, USN	CDR "J" THORNTON BOSWELL,MC,USN	X		
CLINICAL DIAGNOSES (Including operations)	LCOL PIERRE A. FINCK,MC,USA (04 043 322)			

Ht. - 72½ inches
Wt. - 170 pounds
Eyes - blue
Hair - Reddish brown

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSES

CAUSE OF DEATH: Gunshot wound, head.

APPROVED (Signature)
J. J. HUMES, CDR, MC, USN

MILITARY ORGANIZATION (Where required)	AGE	SEX	RACE	IDENTIFICATION NO.	AUTOPSY NO.
PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES	46	Male	Cauc.		A63-272

PATIENT'S IDENTIFICATION (For typed or written entries give: Name—last, first, middle; grade; date, hospital or medical facility)

REGISTER NO. | WARD NO.

KENNEDY, JOHN F.
NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

AUTOPSY PROTOCOL
Standard Form 503

CLINICAL SUMMARY: According to available information the deceased, President John F. Kennedy, was riding in an open car in a motorcade during an official visit to Dallas, Texas on 22 November 1963. The President was sitting in the right rear seat with Mrs. Kennedy seated on the same seat to his left. Sitting directly in front of the President was Governor John B. Connolly of Texas and directly in front of Mrs. Kennedy sat Mrs. Connolly. The vehicle was moving at a slow rate of speed down an incline into an underpass that leads to a freeway route to the Dallas Trade Mart where the President was to deliver an address.

Three shots were heard and the President fell forward bleeding from the head. (Governor Connolly was seriously wounded by the same gunfire.) According to newspaper reports ("Washington Post" November 23, 1963) Bob Jackson, a Dallas "Times Herald" Photographer, said he looked around as he heard the shots and saw a rifle barrel disappearing into a window on an upper floor of the nearby Texas School Book Depository Building.

Shortly following the wounding of the two men the car was driven to Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In the emergency room of that hospital the President was attended by Dr. Malcolm Perry. Telephone communication with Dr. Perry on November 23, 1963 develops the following information relative to the observations made by Dr. Perry and procedures performed there prior to death.

Dr. Perry noted the massive wound of the head and a second much smaller wound of the low anterior neck in approximately the midline. A tracheostomy was performed by extending the latter wound. At this point bloody air was noted bubbling from the wound and an injury to the right lateral wall of the trachea was observed. Incisions were made in the upper anterior chest wall bilaterally to combat possible subcutaneous emphysema. Intravenous infusions of blood and saline were begun and oxygen was administered. Despite these measures cardiac arrest occurred and closed chest cardiac massage failed to re-establish cardiac action. The President was pronounced dead approximately thirty to forty minutes after receiving his wounds.

The remains were transported via the Presidential plane to Washington, D.C. and subsequently to the Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland for postmortem examination.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BODY: The body is that of a muscular, well-developed and well nourished adult Caucasian male measuring 72½ inches and weighing approximately 170 pounds. There is beginning rigor mortis, minimal dependent livor mortis of the dorsum, and early algor mortis. The hair is reddish brown and abundant, the eyes are blue, the right pupil measuring 8 mm. in diameter, the left 4 mm. There is edema and ecchymosis of the inner canthus region of the left eyelid measuring approximately 1.5 cm. in greatest diameter. There is edema and ecchymosis diffusely over the right supra-orbital ridge with abnormal mobility of the underlying bone. (The remainder of the scalp will be described with the skull.)

There is clotted blood on the external ears but otherwise the ears, nares, and mouth are essentially unremarkable. The teeth are in excellent repair and there is some pallor of the oral mucous membrane.

Situated on the upper right posterior thorax just above the upper border of the scapula there is a 7 x 4 millimeter oval wound. This wound is measured to be 14 cm. from the tip of the right acromion process and 14 cm. below the tip of the right mastoid process.

Situated in the low anterior neck at approximately the level of the third and fourth tracheal rings is a 6.5 cm. long transverse wound with widely gaping irregular edges. (The depth and character of these wounds wil be further described below.)

Situated on the anterior chest wall in the nipple line are bilateral 2 cm. long recent transverse surgical incisions into the subcutaneous tissue. The one on the left is situated 11 cm. cephalad to the nipple and the one on the right 8 cm. cephalad to the nipple. There is no hemorrhage or ecchymosis associated with these wounds. A similar clean wound measuring 2 cm. in length is situated on the antero-lateral aspect of the left mid arm. Situated on the antero-lateral aspect of each ankle is a recent 2 cm. transverse incision into the subcutaneous tissue.

There is an old well healed 8 cm. McBurney abdominal incision. Over the lumbar spine in the midline is an old, well healed 15 cm. scar. Situated on the upper antero-lateral aspect of the right thigh is an old, well healed 8 cm. scar.

MISSILE WOUNDS: 1. There is a large irregular defect of the scalp and skull on the right involving chiefly the parietal bone but extending somewhat into the temporal and occipital regions. In this region there is an actual absence of scalp and bone producing a defect which measures approximately 13 cm. in greatest diameter.

From the irregular margins of the above scalp defect tears extend in stellate fashion into the more or less intact scalp as follows:

a. From the right inferior temporo-parietal margin anterior to the right ear to a point slightly above the tragus.

b. From the anterior parietal margin anteriorly on the forehead to approximately 4 cm. above the right orbital ridge.

c. From the left margin of the main defect across the midline antero-laterally for a distance of approximately 8 cm.

d. From the same starting point as c. 10 cm. postero-laterally.

Situated in the posterior scalp approximately 2.5 cm. laterally to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance is a lacerated wound measuring 15 x 6 mm. In the underlying bone is a corresponding wound through the skull which exhibits beveling of the margins of the bone when viewed from the inner aspect of the skull.

Clearly visible in the above described large skull defect and exuding from it is lacerated brain tissue which on close inspection proves to represent the major portion of the right cerebral hemisphere. At this point it is noted that the falx cerebri is extensively lacerated with disruption of the superior saggital sinus.

Upon reflecting the scalp multiple complete fracture lines are seen to radiate from both the large defect at the vertex and the smaller wound at the occiput. These vary greatly in length and direction, the longest measuring approximately 19 cm. These result in the production of numerous fragments which vary in size from a few millimeters to 10 cm. in greatest diameter.

The complexity of these fractures and the fragments thus produced tax satisfactory verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and roentgenograms which are prepared.

The brain is removed and preserved for further study following formalin fixation.

Received as separate specimens from Dallas, Texas are three fragments of skull bone which in aggregate roughly approximate the dimensions of the large defect described above. At one angle of the largest of these fragments is a portion of the perimeter of a roughly circular wound presumably of exit which exhibits beveling of the outer aspect of the bone and is estimated to measure approximately 2.5 to 3.0 cm. in diameter. Roentgenograms of this fragment reveal minute particles of metal in the bone at this margin. Roentgenograms of the skull reveal multiple minute metallic fragments along a line corresponding with a line joining the above described small occipital wound and the right supra-orbital ridge. From the surface of the disrupted right cerebral cortex two small irregularly shaped fragments of metal are recovered. These measure 7 x 2 mm. and 3 x 1 mm. These are placed in the custody of Agents Francis X. O'Neill, Jr. and James W. Sibert, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who executed a receipt therefor (attached).

2. The second wound presumably of entry is that described above in the upper right posterior thorax. Beneath the skin there is ecchymosis of subcutaneous tissue and musculature. The missle path through the fascia and musculature cannot be easily probed. The wound presumably of exit was that described by Dr. Malcolm Perry of Dallas in the low anterior cervical region. When observed by Dr. Perry the wound measured "a few millimeters in diameter", however it was extended as a tracheostomy incision and thus its character is distorted at the time of autopsy. However, there is considerable ecchymosis of the strap muscles of the right side of the neck and of the fascia about the trachea adjacent to the line of the tracheostomy wound. The third point of reference in connecting

these two wounds is in the apex (supra-clavicular portion) of the right pleural cavity. In this region there is contusion of the parietal pleura and of the extreme apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. In both instances the diameter of contusion and ecchymosis at the point of maximal involvement measures 5 cm. Both the visceral and parietal pleura are intact overlying these areas of trauma.

INCISIONS: The scalp wounds are extended in the coronal plane to examine the cranial content and the customary (Y) shaped incision is used to examine the body cavities.

THORACIC CAVITY: The bony cage is unremarkable. The thoracic organs are in their normal positions and relationships and there is no increase in free pleural fluid. The above described area of contusion in the apical portion of the right pleural cavity is noted.

LUNGS: The lungs are of essentially similar appearance the right weighing 320 Gm., the left 290 Gm. The lungs are well aerated with smooth glistening pleural surfaces and gray-pink color. A 5 cm. diameter area of purplish red discoloration and increased firmness to palpation is situated in the apical portion of the right upper lobe. This corresponds to the similar area described in the overlying parietal pleura. Incision in this region reveals recent hemorrhage into pulmonary parenchyma.

HEART: The pericardial cavity is smooth walled and contains approximately 10 cc. of straw-colored fluid. The heart is of essentially normal external contour and weighs 350 Gm. The pulmonary artery is opened in situ and no abnormalities are noted. The cardiac chambers contain moderate amounts of postmortem clotted blood. There are no gross abnormalities of the leaflets of any of the cardiac valves. The following are the circumferences of the cardiac valves: aortic 7.5 cm., pulmonic 7 cm., tricuspid 12 cm., mitral 11 cm. The myocardium is firm and reddish brown. The left ventricular myocardium averages 1.2 cm. in thickness; the right ventricular myocardium 0.4 cm. The coronary arteries are dissected and are of normal distribution and smooth walled and elastic throughout.

ABDOMINAL CAVITY: The abdominal organs are in their normal positions and relationships and there is no increase in free peritoneal fluid. The vermiform appendix is surgically absent and there are a few adhesions joining the region of the cecum to the ventral abdominal wall at the above described old abdominal incisional scar.

SKELETAL SYSTEM: Aside from the above described skull wounds there are no significant gross skeletal abnormalities.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Black and white and color photographs depicting significant findings are exposed but not developed. These photographs were placed in the custody of Agent Roy H. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefore (attached).

ROENTGENOGRAMS: Roentgenograms are made of the entire body and of the separately submitted three fragments of skull bone. These are developed and were placed in the custody of Agent Roy H. Kellerman of the U. S. Secret Service, who executed a receipt therefor (attached).

SUMMARY: Based on the above observations it is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two perforating gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles fired by a person or persons unknown. The projectiles were fired from a point behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased. The observations and available information do not permit a satisfactory estimate as to the sequence of the two wounds.

The fatal missile entered the skull above and to the right of the external occipital protuberance. A portion of the projectile traversed the cranial cavity in a posterior-anterior direction (see lateral skull roentgenograms) depositing minute particles along its path. A portion of the projectile made its exit through the parietal bone on the right carrying with it portions of cerebrum, skull and scalp. The two wounds of the skull combined with the force of the missile produced extensive fragmentation of the skull, laceration of the superior saggital sinus, and of the right cerebral hemisphere.

The other missile entered the right superior posterior thorax above the scapula and traversed the soft tissues of the supra-scapular and the supra-clavicular portions of the base of the right side of the neck. This missile produced contusions of the right apical parietal pleura and of the apical portion of the right upper lobe of the lung. The missile contused the strap muscles of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck. As far as can be ascertained this missile struck no bony structures in its path through the body.

In addition, it is our opinion that the wound of the skull produced such extensive damage to the brain as to preclude the possibility of the deceased surviving this injury.

A supplementary report will be submitted following more detailed examination of the brain and of microscopic sections. However, it is not anticipated that these examinations will materially alter the findings.

J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN (497831)

J. THORNTON BOSWELL
CDR, MC, USN (489878)

PIERRE A. FINCK
LT COL, MC, USA
(04-043-322)

Commission Exhibit No. 391

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SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF AUTOPSY [illegible] A63-272
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

11/6/63

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORT No. A63-272 Page 1

GROSS DESCRIPTION OF BRAIN: Following formalin fixation the brain weighs 1500 gms. The right cerebral hemisphere is found to be markedly disrupted. There is a longitudinal laceration of the right hemisphere which is para-sagittal in position approximately 2.5 cm. to the right of the of the midline which extends from the tip of the occipital lobe posteriorly to the tip of the frontal lobe anteriorly. The base of the laceration is situated approximately 4.5 cm. below the vertex in the white matter. There is considerable loss of cortical substance above the base of the laceration, particularly in the parietal lobe. The margins of this laceration are at all points jagged and irregular, with additional lacerations extending in varying directions and for varying distances from the main laceration. In addition, there is a laceration of the corpus callosum extending from the genu to the tail. Exposed in this latter laceration are the interiors of the right lateral and third ventricles.

When viewed from the vertex the left cerebral hemisphere is intact. There is marked engorgement of meningeal blood vessels of the left temporal and frontal regions with considerable associated sub-arachnoid hemorrhage. The gyri and sulci over the left hemisphere are of essentially normal size and distribution. Those on the right are too fragmented and distorted for satisfactory description.

When viewed from the basilar aspect the disruption of the right cortex is again obvious. There is a longitudinal laceration of the mid-brain through the floor of the third ventricle just behind the optic chiasm and the mammillary bodies. T his laceration partially communicates with an oblique 1.5 cm. tear through the left cerebral peduncle. There are irregular superficial lacerations over the basilar aspects of the left temporal and frontal lobes.

In the interest of preserving the specimen coronal sections are not made. The following sections are taken for microscopic examination:

a. From the margin of the laceration in the right parietal lobe.

b. From the margin of the laceration in the corpus callosum.

c. From the anterior portion of the laceration in the right frontal lobe.

d. From the contused left fronto-parietal cortex.

e. From the line of transection of the spinal cord.

f. From the right cerebellar cortex.

g. From the superficial laceration of the basilar aspect of the left temporal lobe.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 391

During the course of this examination seven (7) black and white and six (6) color 4x5 inch negatives are exposed but not developed (the cassettes containing these negatives have been delivered by hand to Rear Admiral George W. Burkley, MC, USN, White House Physician).

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION:

BRAIN: Multiple sections from representative areas as noted above are examined. All sections are essentially similar and show extensive disruption of brain tissue with associated hemorrhage. In none of the sections examined are there significant abnormalities other than those directly related to the recent trauma.

HEART: Sections show a moderate amount of subepicardial fat. The coronary arteries, myocardial fibers, and endocardium are unremarkable.

LUNGS: Sections through the grossly described area of contusion in the right upper lobe exhibit disruption of alveolar walls and recent hemorrhage into alveoli. Sections are otherwise essentially unremarkable.

LIVER: Sections show the normal hepatic architecture to be well preserved. The parenchymal cells exhibit markedly granular cytoplasm indicating high glycogen content which is characteristic of the "liver biopsy pattern" of sudden death.

SPLEEN: Sections show no significant abnormalities.

KIDNEYS: Sections show no significant abnormalities aside from dilatation and engorgement of blood vessels of all calibers.

SKIN WOUNDS: Sections through the wounds in the occipital and upper right posterior thoracic regions are essentially similar. In each there is loss of continuity of the epidermis with coagulation necrosis of the tissues at the wound margins. The scalp wound exhibits several small fragments of bone at its margins in the subcutaneous tissue.

FINAL SUMMARY: This supplementary report covers in more detail the extensive degree of cerebral trauma in this case. However neither this portion of the examination nor the microscopic examinations alter the previously submitted report or add significant details to the cause of death.

J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN, 497831

AUTOPSY DESCRIPTIVE SHEET

NMS PATH-8 (1-83)

AUTOPSY

NMS # A 83-27-2 DATE 12-22-83 HR. STARTED _____ HR. COMPLETED _____

NAME: _____ RANK/RATE _____

DATE/HOUR EXPIRED: _____ WARD _____ DIAGNOSIS _____

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: RACE: _____ Color _____ Obtain following on babies only:

Height _____ in. Weight _____ lb. Hair _____ Crown-rump _____ in.
Crown-heel _____ in.

Color eyes _____ Pupils (R) _____ mm, Lt. _____ mm Circumferences: Head _____ in. Chest _____ in. Abd. _____ in.

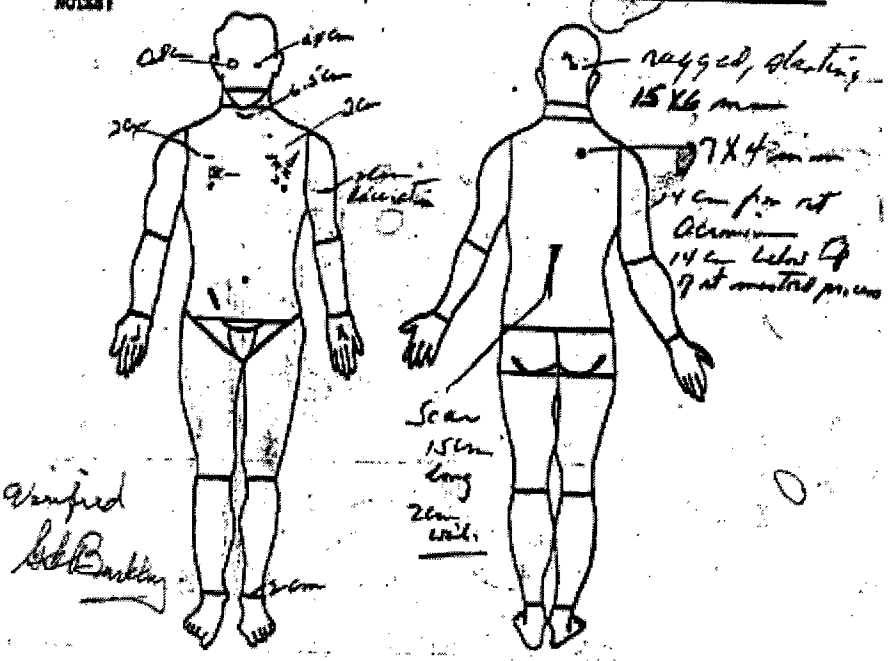
WEIGHTS: (Grams, unless otherwise specified)

LUNG, RT. 330	KIDNEY, RT. 135	ADRENALS, RT. _____
LUNG, LT. 290	KIDNEY, LT. 140	ADRENALS, LT. _____
BRAIN _____	LIVER 160	PANCREAS _____
SPLEEN 90	HEART 350	THYROID _____
THYMUS _____	TESTIS _____	OVARY _____

HEART MEASUREMENTS: A 7.5 cm. P 5 cm. T 12 cm. M 10 cm.

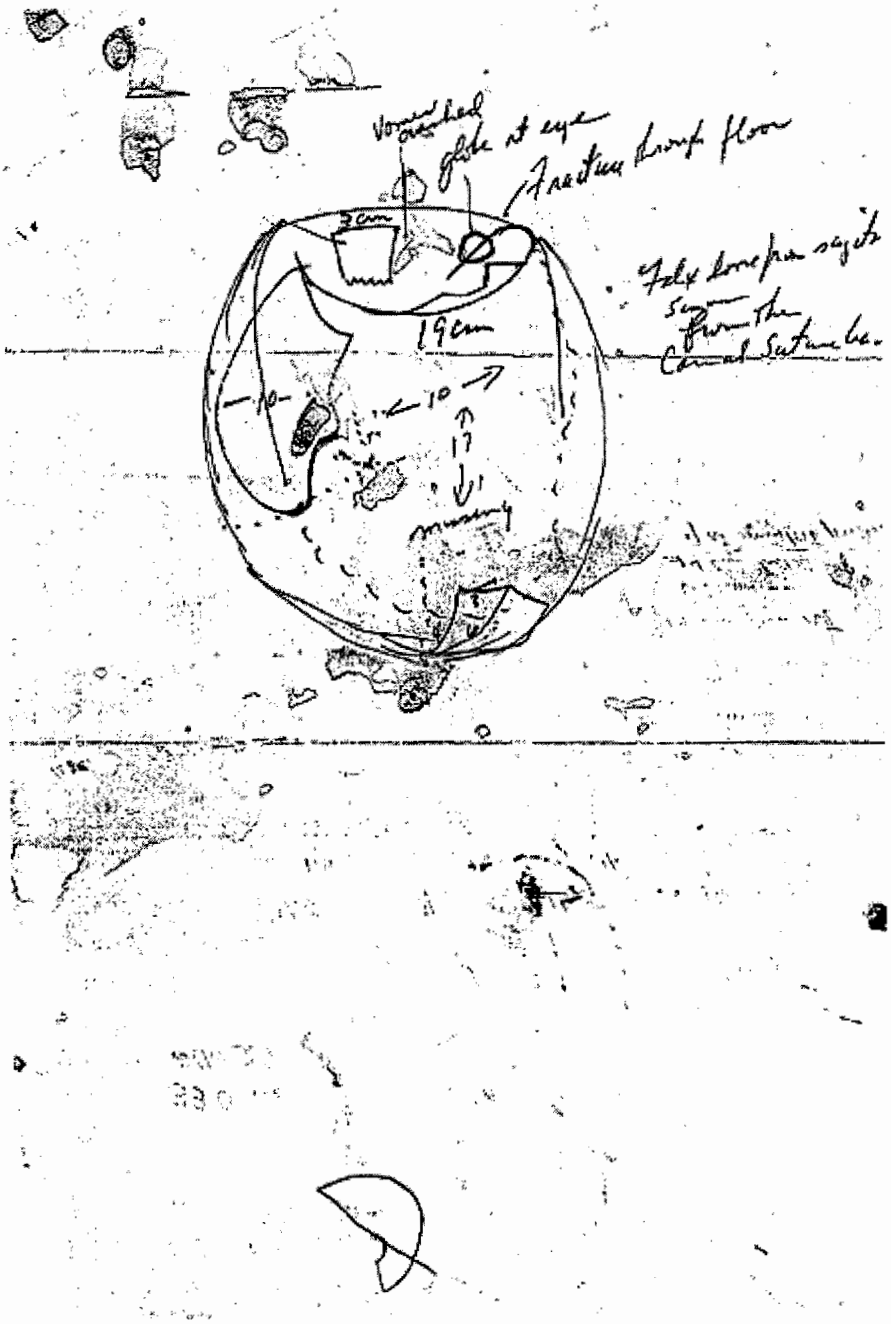
LVW 1.5 cm. RVW .4 cm.

NOTES:



Verified
Bob Barkley

Pathologist


Vomer articulated
glide at eye
fracture through floor
3cm
19cm
10
10
17
mammary

FD-302 (Rev. 1-31-63) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTI[illegible]

1 Date 11/26/63

At approximately 3 p.m. on November 22, 1963, following the President's announced assassination, it was ascertained that Air Force One, the President's jet, was returning from Love Field, Dallas, Texas, flying the body back to Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland. SAs FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR. and JAMES W. SIBERT proceeded to Andrews Air Force Base to handle any matters which would fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, inasmuch as it was anticipated that a large group of both military and civilian personnel assigned to the Base would congregate at Base Operations to witness the landing of this flight.

Lt. Col. ROBERT T. BEST, Director of Law Enforcement and Security, advised the President's plane would arrive at 5:25 p.m. Subsequently, Col. BEST advised that the plane would arrive at 6:05 p.m.

At approximately 5:55 p.m. agents were advised through the Hyattsville Resident Agency that the Bureau had instructed that the agents accompany the body to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, to stay with the body and to obtain bullets reportedly in the President's body.

Immediately agents contacted Mr. JAMES ROWLEY, the Director of the U. S. Secret Service, identified themselves and made Mr. ROWLEY aware of our aforementioned instruction. Immediately following the plane's landing, Mr. ROWLEY arranged seating for Bureau agents in the third car of the White House motorcade which followed the ambulance containing the President's body to the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland.

On arrival at the Medical Center, the ambulance stopped in front of the main entrance, at which time Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY and Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY embarked from the ambulance and entered the building. The ambulance was thereafter driven around to the rear entrance where the President's body was removed and taken into an autopsy room. Bureau agents assisted in the moving of the casket to the autopsy room. A tight security was immediately placed around the autopsy room by the Naval facility and the U. S. Secret Service. Bureau agents made contact with Mr. ROY KELLERMAN, the Assistant Secret Service Agent in Charge of the White House Detail, and advised him of the Bureau's interest in this matter.

On 11/22/63 at Bethesda, Maryland File # 89-30

by SAs FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, JR.; JAMES W. SIBERT : dfl Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

He advised that he had already received instructions from Director ROWLEY as to the presence of Bureau agents. It will be noted that aforementioned Bureau agents, Mr. ROY KELLERMAN, Mr. WILLIAM GREER and Mr. WILLIAM O'LEARY, Secret Service agents, were the only personnel other than medical personnel present during the autopsy.

The following individuals attended the autopsy:

Adm. C. B. HOLLOWAY, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Medical Center, Bethesda;

Adm. BERKLEY, U. S. Navy, the President's personal physician;

Commander JAMES J. HUMES, Chief Pathologist, Bethesda Naval Hospital, who conducted autopsy;

Capt. JAMES H. STONER, JR., Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School, Bethesda;

Mr. JOHN T. STRINGER, JR., Medical photographer;

JAMES H. EBERSOLE;

LLOYD E. RAINS;

J. T. BOZWELL;

J. G. RUDNICKI;

PAUL K. O'CONNOR;

J. C. JENKINS;

JERROL F. CRESTER;

EDWARD F. REED;

JAMES METZLER.

During the course of the autopsy, Lt. Col. P. FINCK, U. S. Army Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, arrived to assist Commander HUMES in the autopsy. In addition, Lt. Cmdr. GREGG CROSS and Captain DAVID OSBORNE, Chief of Surgery, entered the autopsy room.

Major General WEHLE, Commanding Officer of U. S. Military District, Washington, D.C., entered the autopsy room to ascertain from the Secret Service arrangements concerning the

transportation of the President's body back to the White House. AMC CHESTER H. BOLERS, U. S. Navy, visited the autopsy room during the final stages of such to type receipts given by FBI and Secret Service for items obtained.

At the termination of the autopsy, the following personnel from Gawler's Funeral Home entered the autopsy room to prepare the President's body for burial:

JOHN VAN HAESEN
EDWIN STROBLE
THOMAS ROBINSON
Mr. HAGEN

Brigidier General GODFREY McHUGH, Air Force Military Aidd to the President, was also present, as was Dr. GEORGE BAKEMAN, U. S. Navy.

Arrangements were made ... for the performance of the autopsy by . the U. S. Navy and Secret Service.

The President's body was removed from the casket in which it had been transported and was placed on the autopsy table, at which time the complete body was wrapped in a sheet and the head area contained an additional wrapping which was saturated with blood. Following the removal of the wrapping, it was ascertained that the President's clothing had been removed and it was also apparent that a tracheotomy had been performed, as well as surgery of the head area, namely, in the top of the skull. All personnel with the exception of medical officers needed in the taking of photographs and X-Rays were requested to leave the autopsy room and remain in an adjacent room.

Upon completion of X-Rays and photographs, the first incision was made at 8:15 p.m. X-Rays of the brain area which were developed and returned to the autopsy room disclosed a path of a missile which appeared to enter the back of the skull and the path of the disintegrated fragments could be observed along the right side of the skull. The largest section of this missile as portrayed by X-Ray appeared to be behind the right frontal sinus. The next largest fragment appeared to be at the rear of the skull at the juncture of the skull bone.

The Chief Pathologist advised approximately 40 particles of disintegrated bullet and smudges indicated that the projectile had fragmentized while passing through the skull region.

BA 89-30
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During the autopsy inspection of the area of the brain, two fragments of metal were removed by Dr. HUMES, namely, one fragment measuring 7 x 2 millimeters, which was removed from the right side of the brain. An additional fragment of metal measuring 1 x 3 millimeters was also removed from this area, both of which were placed in a glass jar containing a black metal top which were thereafter marked for identification and following the signing of a proper receipt were transported by Bureau agents to the FBI Laboratory.

During the latter stages of this autopsy, Dr. HUMES located an opening which appeared to be a bullet hole which was below the shoulders and two inches to the right of the middle line of the spinal column.

This opening was probed by Dr. HUMES with the finger, at which time it was determined that the trajectory of the missile entering at this point had entered at a downward position of 45 to 60 degrees. [Further probing determined that the distance travelled by this missile was a short distance inasmuch as the end of the opening could be felt with the finger.]

Inasmuch as no complete bullet of any size could be located in the brain area and likewise no bullet could be located in the back or any other area of the body as determined by total body X-Rays and inspection revealing there was no point of exit, the individuals performing the autopsy were at a loss to explain why they could find no bullets.

A call was made by Bureau agents to the Firearms Section of the FBI Laboratory, at which time SA CHARLES L. KILLION advised that the Laboratory had received through Secret Service Agent RICHARD JOHNSON a bullet which had reportedly been found on a stretcher in the emergency room of Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. This stretcher had also contained a stethescope and pair of rubber gloves. Agent JOHNSON had advised the Laboratory that it had not been ascertained whether or not this was the stretcher which had been used to transport the body of President KENNEDY. Agent KILLION further described this bullet as pertaining to a 6.5 millimeter rifle which would be approximately a 25 caliber rifle and that this bullet consisted of a copper alloy full jacket.

Immediately following receipt of this information, this was made available to Dr. HUMES who advised that in his opinion this accounted for no bullet being located which had entered

the back region and that since external cardiac massage had been performed at Parkland Hospital, it was entirely possible that through such movement the bullet had worked its way back out of the point of entry and had fallen on the stretcher.

Also during the latter stages of the autopsy, a piece of the skull measuring 10 x 6.5 centimeters was brought to Dr. HUMES who was instructed that this had been removed from the President's skull. Immediately this section of skull was X-Rayed, at which time it was determined by Dr. HUMES that one corner of this section revealed minute metal particles and inspection of this same area disclosed a chipping of the top portion of this piece, both of which indicated that this had been the point of exit of the bullet entering the skull region.

On the basis of the latter two developments, Dr. HUMES stated that the pattern was clear that the one bullet had entered the President's back and had worked its way out of the body during external cardiac massage and that a second high velocity bullet had entered the rear of the skull and had fragmentized prior to exit through the top of the skull. He further pointed out that X-Rays had disclosed numerous fractures in the cranial area which he attributed to the force generated by the impact of the bullet in its passage through the brain area. He attributed the death of the President to a gunshot wound in the head.

The following is a complete listing of photographs and X-Rays taken by the medical authorities of the President's body. They were turned over to Mr. ROY KELLERMAN of the Secret Service. X-Rays were developed by the hospital, however, the photographs were delivered to Secret Service undeveloped:

11 X-Rays
22 4 x 5 color photographs
18 4 x 5 black and white photographs
1 roll of 120 film containing five exposures

Mr. KELLERMAN stated these items could be made available to the FBI upon request. The portion of the skull measuring 10 x 6.5 centimeters was maintained in the custody of Dr. HUMES who stated that it also could be made available for further examination. The two metal fragments removed from the brain area were hand carried by SAs SIBERT and O'NEILL to the FBI Laboratory immediately following the autopsy and were turned over to SA KURT FRAZIER.

KENNEDY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

NAME Francis X. O'Neill, Jr. Date 1/10/78 Time 9:30 a.m.

Address FBI Office Place Mr. O'Neill's Office

New Haven, Connecticut

Interview:

Francis X. O'Neill, Jr. is currently the Assistant Special Agent in charge of the FBI at the New Haven, Connecticut office. His business phone is (203) 777-6311. The Committee is interviewing him because of his presence at the autopsy of President Kennedy.

At the time of the assassination, O'Neill was an FBI agent stationed in Hyattsville, Maryland and received his orders from the Baltimore field office. At approximately 5:30pm on 11/22/63 he and James W. Sibert, also an FBI agent, received orders to stay with JFK's body as soon as it arrived at Andrews Air Force Base.

When the body arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, it was taken off the Air Force I and placed in an ambulance which Jackie Kennedy and RFK also entered. O'Neill stated that he rode in the "2nd car of the motorcade".

Upon arriving at Bethesda, O'Neill stated that the ambulance stopped at the front entrance where Jackie and RFK disembarked to proceed to the 17th floor. The ambulance

Interviewer Donald A. Purdy (Signature)

James P. Kelly / Donald A. Purdy, Jr. / T. Mark Glanagan, Jr. (Name)

Date Transcribed 1/31/78 by mcp (Ini

then travelled to the rear where O'Neill, Sibert, Greer (Secret Service), and Kellerman (Secret Service) placed the casket on a roller and transported it into the autopsy room.

O'Neill stated that he was present when various persons placed the body on the autopsy table. Doctors then proceeded to remove the sheet covering JFK and to photograph the body. O'Neill said that he remained "right next to the body," a distance of closer than two yards. O'Neill said that Sibert, Greer and Kellerman were also present.

During the autopsy, O'Neill stated that he had lengthy conversations with Greer and Kellerman in which they discussed the entire circumstances of the assassination. When the autopsy doctor appeared to have no idea of where the bullet entering the back may have gone, O'Neill mentioned that he began discussing with others possible "outlets for the bullet."

O'Neill also stated that during the autopsy he prevented the entry of Major General Wehle into the room (he said that he didn't know who he was). O'Neill said

that he and Sibert "sent around a piece of paper and had (everyone) enter their names."

O'Neill stated that when Humes and Boswell couldn't locate an outlet for the bullet that entered the back Sibert left to call SA Killion (FBI Laboratory) to determine if any extra bullets existed. This is when the autopsy doctors learned of the bullet found on the stretcher.

O'Neill also stated, that as he understood it, "Mrs. Kennedy gave permission for a partial autopsy" and that Dr. George Burkley reiterated her remarks. O'Neill feels that there was "no question" that Burkley was conveying the wishes of the Kennedy family. On the issue of the full vs. partial autopsy, O'Neill said that Admiral Galloway resolved this by ordering a complete autopsy. At this point, O'Neill stated that in reference to the back wound, that the doctors "did not cut through into the back of the neck."

O'Neill firmly believes that when the autopsy was complete there was no doubt in anyone's mind that the bullet in Dallas was the one that came out of JFK's body.

O'Neill states that Humes did call Parkland on 11/23/63 to learn more about the bullet found on the stretcher (399).

O'Neill said that he had no recollection of any bullet damage around the trachea.

In describing the autopsy room, O'Neill stated that a "phone and a coffee machine" were present. During the autopsy an FBI agent and a Secret Service man were always present. O'Neill stated that he only left once with Kellerman and McHugh to obtain a sandwich. O'Neill said that no presidential aides were present either around the table or in the gallery. O'Neill did say that sometime during the autopsy O'Leary and Hill, both Secret Service, entered the room.

O'Neill said that if a person wasn't present at the beginning of the autopsy and not listed as having entered late, then he didn't witness any of the autopsy.

O'Neill stated that he heard Humes claim that the bullets entered from a 45-60° angle. O'Neill did say that Pierre Finck was "more atuned to the angle of the bullets" that entered JFK's body.

In reference to the head wound, O'Neill recalled that it was massive and pointed towards the right side of his (O'Neill's) head. O'Neill believes the doctors removed a piece of the missle from just behind an eye and another one from further back. O'Neill stated that a Navy man

entered to make a receipt of the two fragments that were removed from the body. O'Neill emphatically stated that the doctors removed only two fragments and not "a missle". O'Neill said that someone then transported the two fragments to the FBI laboratory where they were then given to SA Kurt Frazier. O'Neill mentioned that the doctors just wanted to obtain the large fragments and that many small fragments did exist. O'Neill said that the autopsy doctors felt that the bullet that entered the head struck the center, low portion of the head and exited from the top, right side, towards the front.

At this point in the interview, O'Neill diagrammed the location of the head wounds based on his recollections. (See attachments).

O'Neill stated that he does not recall Humes, Boswell, or Finck calling out measurements for the wounds but that this may have occurred. He does remember the doctors measuring the piece of skull that was found in the limousine and brought to Bethesda during the autopsy.

O'Neill stated that in his opinion JFK could have had an open casket. He also stated that the medical

illustrator that the Commission employed did not accurately depict the President's wounds.

O'Neill does not recall which doctor was taking the notes on the autopsy but does recollect that Finck seemed to "take over the autopsy when he arrived."

O'Neill mentioned that he does not see how the bullets that entered below the shoulder in the back "could have come out of the throat." O'Neill also said he disagreed with Dr. Boswell's depiction of the location of the back (thorax) wound which Dr. Boswell had drawn on a diagram during an interview with this Committee this past fall.

O'Neill stated that he did not recall anything about the tracheotomy incision that indicated a bullet had damaged the area. When shown the tracing of the tracheotomy, he had no recollection or comment concerning the apparent bullet wound perimeter.

O'Neill stated that some discussion did occur concerning the disintegration of the bullet. A "general feeling" existed that a soft-nosed bullet struck JFK. In reference to the back wound, there was discussion that the bullet could have been a "plastic" type or an "Ice"

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bullet (dissolves after contact). There was also no real sense either way that the wounds were caused by the same kind of bullet.

O'Neill does not recall who handled the X-rays or photographs. Robert Bouck (Secret Service) stated that the photographs could have been made available if desired. The FBI did not keep the photographs since the case was somewhat outside of their jurisdiction.

Concerning the Secret Service agents, O'Neill mentioned that Greer seemed like a nice guy but that Kellerman seemed to be the stronger man. O'Neill stated that the FBI obtained the bullet fragments because Hoover wanted them.

O'Neill described the general level of activity in the autopsy room as "reverent" and "no kidding-solemn". He said the doctors were performing a "workman-like job."

O'Neill did not discuss any procedures with the embalmers. O'Neill last saw the body just prior to the dressing, before the morticians were through.

O'Neill said that the tissues and organs taken from JFK were verified and that Doctor Humes then assumed care and custody of these materials. He does not recall

what subsequently happened to these materials.

O'Neill mentioned that on November 27 or 28 he prepared a memo for the file in the Baltimore field office dealing with the partial or full autopsy issue. This memo would have been from O'Neill to SAC Baltimore and would have been anywhere from 8-10 lines in length. O'Neill emphasized that this was a separate memo. O'Neill then stated that as far as he knew the doctors performed a full autopsy.

O'Neill mentioned that almost all FBI agents were involved in some aspect of the case. Although O'Neill was interviewed at length by Arlen Specter, he felt it was odd that he was not called to give testimony.

As a suggestion for this Committee's investigation, O'Neill recommended pursuing any words that may have been spoken between JFK and Jackie Kennedy during the shooting.

O'Neill ended the interview by stating that he is "positive" that the bullet that entered the back came out of the back.

~~TOP SECRET DINAR~~

[redacted] [redacted] WS 9776 3/O/[redacted]/T1463-63
IS 05 Dec 2155Z P
Dist: HCF
ST 300

[redacted] COMMENT ON CASTRO'S REACTION TO DEATH OF KENNEDY

[redacted] 27 Nov 63
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Late Friday afternoon and through the night a large movement of troops began here. They were sent to take up positions and reinforce strategic positions around Havana and the northern coast of the island because of the assassination of President KENNEDY. Saturday evening FIDEL CASTRO appeared on television and spoke about the death of KENNEDY and tried to refute charges which had already appeared in the United States that the assassin was a Marxist and a Communist Castroite. Although it was only the third time that I had witnessed a speech by FIDEL, I got the immediate impression that on this occasion he was frightened, if not terrified. [redacted] however, confirmed that impression and indicated surprise at this hasty jump into the arena to denouce insinuations which were merely from news and nongovernmental agencies. In fact, it is the general opinion in [redacted] circles that CASTRO feared that the assassination would be the spring which would unleash passions and violent and blind hysteria of the American people against Cuba and Russia and provide the excuse which up to now was lacking to justify internationally an invasion of Cuba. There is talk again about the coincidence of rumors concerning a crisis at the end of the year ([redacted]).

FIDEL, emotional and uneasy, tried through the same telegrams of the American news agencies to refute the accusations which were then appearing and to twist them so that the assassination would appear as the work of the Ultra Reaction, of the extreme racists of the Pentagon,, who are fanatical supporters of war against Cuba and the Soviet Union.

[redacted] 3/O/[redacted]/T1463-63

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS 2 PAGE(S)

~~TOP SECRET DINAR~~

A206 DN

BULLETIN

DALLAS, NOV. 22 (AP)-PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS SHOT TODAY JUST AS HIS MOTORCADE LEFT DOWNTOWN DALLAS. MRS. KENNEDY JUMPED UP AND GRABBED MR. KENNEDY. SHE CRIED, OH., NO! THE MOTORCADE SPED ON.

MM1239PCS A NM

UPI-217

(BOBBY)

WASHINGTON--ATTY. GEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY WAS HAVING LUNCH WITH U.S. ATTORNEY ROBERT MORGENTHAU OF NEW YORK WHEN FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER CALLED TO TELL HIM THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAD BEEN SHOT.

LATER THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WAS SEEN WALKING ABOUT THE GROUNDS OF HIS HICKORY HILLS ESTATE IN MACLEAN, VA., A SUBURB OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

HEWALKED ALONE, HEAD DOWN SHOULDERS HUNCHED, HIS HANDS IN HIS POCKETS.

HIS FAVORITE DOG, A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND CALLED BRUMUS, TRAILED AT HIS HEELS.

11/22--AM540PES